

obtain, both by his own exertions and those of others, he was never a mere "cabinet" collector.

He was an intense lover of all Nature. Not sufficient alone for him was the pleasure of finding a new specimen to add to his store. He revelled in the beautiful surroundings in which the species were found. He loved particularly the moist fern—embowered gullies of his native State. Sunset, foliage, especially trees, water, all the colour and light and shade of our country, were intensely appreciated by him.

All through his book this fact continuously crops up, and with the religious conviction of his Scotch forebears he frequently gives praise to the divinity for the beauty of Nature.

Later on in his declining years, he devoted much of his time to his favourite tree, the Wattle, of which he made many fine studies, and was a great advocate of the Wattle Day Movement.

Such was A. J. Campbell, the bird-man, Nature-lover, author. A man with an ideal and singleness of purpose which he held on to till the end of a long life. To quote from the preface of his book: "My fixed aim was towards a more complete and permanent work" (after his hand-book). "By the light of future research, shortcomings, no doubt will be discovered here and there in the book—no human work was yet perfect—but the author ventures to hope that the sympathetic verdict of students and readers will be: 'How few are the mistakes,' while his earnest desire is that the work may remain good long after his death, yea, and the deaths of those who love him."

He concluded: "My doxology. No work should be complete without praise to God, and perhaps no natural history work such as I am now closing and in the execution of which the lines have fallen to me in so many pleasant places."

"O Lord, how manifold are Thy works; in wisdom Hast Thou made them all. The earth is full of Thy riches."

E. A. D'OMBRAY.

---

#### LEATHERJACKET GENERA.

By G. P. WHITLEY.

The fishes of the family ALUTERIDAE, commonly known as Leatherjackets, may be divided into several new generic groups as set forth hereunder as a preliminary to revision. A list of the Australian species has been given in Austr. Mus. Mem., v., 3, November, 1929, 414-423.

**EUBALICHTHYS, nov.** Orthotype, *Monacanthus mosaicus* Ramsay & Ogilby, 1886.

Pelvic spine small or obsolete. No ventral flap. No bristles on caudal peduncle. Depth more than one-half length to hypural.

**NELUS, nov.** Orthotype, *Monacanthus vittatus* Richardson, 1846.

Fins angulate. Skin with spaced papilla-like denticles. Depth less than length of head. The New South Wales species generally called "*Cantherines ayraudi*" by authors is now *Nelus vittatus*. *Nelus ayraudi* (Quoy & Gaimard) is West Australian and apparently not conspecific.

**NAVODON, nov.** Orthotype, *Balistes australis* Donovan, 1824.

Dorsal and anal fins not angulate, with more than thirty rays in each. A small immovable ventral spine. Depth more than length of head or less than one-half length to hypural. *Navodon* also accommodates *Monacanthus setosus* Waite, 1899.

**LAPUTA, nov.** Orthotype, *Monacanthus kneri* Steindachner, 1867.

Substitute name for *Paramonacanthus* Steindachner (Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, lv., 1867, 561) not Bleeker (Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., iii., 1866, 12).